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the same subject, and with his conclusion that agricultural changes took place very slowly, and were natural rather than enforced by conquering races.

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Germany's Economic Progress and National Wealth 1888-1913.

By KARL HELFFERICH. (New York: Germanistic Society of America. 1914. Pp. vii, 124.)

Deutschlands Volkswohlstand 1888-1913, of which the pamphlet under review is a translation, was written on the occasion of the celebration marking the close of the first twenty-five years of the reign of the German Emperor. The author, director of the Deutsche Bank, presents in brief compass a mass of statistics illustrating economic achievement and social progress in Germany during the last quarter of a century. He points out that, because of a marked reduction in the death-rate, population has largely increased, in spite of some decline in the birth-rate. Notwithstanding the practically stationary agricultural population, as compared with the population engaged in manufacture, trade, and transportation, the crop production shows a large increase, attributed to the adoption of more scientific methods and the use of fertilizers and agricultural machinery. A much more marked increase, however, was apparent in manufactures, where invention and the utilization of mechanical power reached their highest development. The discussion of these factors and their influence on the efficiency of labor (pp. 23-34) is perhaps the most striking feature of the pamphlet. The author concludes that, while in 1895 machinery and labor contributed to manufacturing in about equal amount, by 1907 the mechanical power used had increased until it was more than twice as great an element in production as the labor employed.

While most of the statistics cited in the first two chapters are readily available, their orderly arrangement and the accompanying comments make the work of value to the general reader. The view of the author is at times unduly optimistic and laudatory. For example, the large consumption of the bread grains (wheat and rye) in Germany, as compared with other countries, can by no means be regarded as evidence of a high standard of living, but rather as an indication of insufficiently diversified diet.

In the third and final chapter, estimates of private income,

based on the income tax, and of national wealth, based on the property tax and insurance statistics, are attempted. While these estimates appear to have been prepared with extreme care, so many factors, in the nature of the case, are conjectural that the results are not convincing.

Unfortunately the translation into English leaves much to be desired.

FRANK R. RUTTER.

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The Political and Sectional Influence of the Public Lands, 1828-1842. By RAYNOR G. WELLINGTON. (Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press. 1914. Pp. 131.)

The importance of the public lands in the development of the American people has been pointed out with increasing insistence in recent years. The subject has been approached from many angles, much has been written, but far more research remains to be done, and new fields remain to be explored. Professor Wellington makes a valuable contribution to this growing literature. His aim is "to show how the public lands, owing to the growth of sections having conflicting economic interests, became a subject for political bargainings and sectional alliances, and to follow their course from 1828 to 1842"; and in this endeavor he has admirably succeeded.

With the addition of new states in the West the influence of that section increased rapidly in the Senate. By 1828 the clash of sections raged around three economic issues—tariff, public lands, and internal improvements. As Professor Wellington points out:

The interest of the different sections in these issues, in the order of their importance, was as follows: The Northwest—low-priced public lands, internal improvements, a high tariff; the Southwest—low-priced public lands, a low tariff, internal improvements; the seaboard South—a low tariff, no internal improvements at federal expense, high-priced public lands; the North Atlantic States—a high tariff, high-priced public lands, internal improvements. Under these conditions the North Atlantic States, the South, and the West, needed the assistance of another section to get what each wanted most,—a high tariff, a low tariff, and freedom of the public domain respectively. The most likely combination was for each allying section to give up a secondary interest in order to obtain its primary interest.

The following chapters show the part played by public land politics in the tariff controversy from 1828 to 1833, in which the